

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 5 and ending at page 13, line 13 to read, as follows.

--When the bias voltage applied to the toner charging means 7 at an initial stage such that the toner has not adhered to the toner charging means 7 is increased on the charge polarity side, the amount of electric charge imparted to the transfer residual toner becomes very large, so that the charging means 2 fails to charge the transfer residual toner to an [[en]] electric charge suitable for recovery by the developing means 4--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 16 and ending at page 19, line 3 to read, as follows.

--As shown in Figure 2, a reference numeral 2f stands for a charge roller cleaning member. In this embodiment, the charge roller cleaning member is a 25  $\mu\text{m}$ -thick flexible cleaning film of polyimide. This cleaning film 2f is disposed in parallel with [[to]] the longitudinal (lengthwise) direction of the charge roller 2, and is fixed, by one of its long edges, to a supporting member 2g which oscillates a predetermined distance in the direction also parallel with [[to]] the longitudinal direction of the charge roller 2. Further, the cleaning film 2f is positioned so that its portion adjacent to its free edge, that is, the edge by which it is fixed to the supporting member 2, forms a contact nip against the peripheral surface of the charge roller 2--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 21, line 27 and ending at page 23, line 8 to read, as follows.

--The developing sleeve 4b is disposed in parallel with [[to]] the photoconductive drum 1 so that the shortest distance (S-D gap) between the peripheral surface of the developing sleeve 4b and photosensitive drum 1 is maintained at 350  $\mu$ m. Where the distance between the peripheral surfaces of the developing sleeve 4b and photosensitive drum 1 is shortest, and its adjacencies, constitute the development station c. The developing sleeve 4b is rotationally driven in such a direction that its peripheral surface moves in the direction opposite to the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 1, in the development station c. A part [[pat]] of the two-component developer 4e in the developer container 4a is adsorbed and held to the peripheral surface of the developing sleeve 4b by the magnetic force of the magnetic roller 4c in the development sleeve 4b, forming a magnetic brush layer. As the developing sleeve 4b is rotated, the magnetic brush layer moves with the peripheral surface of the development sleeve 4b, and as it moves with the peripheral surface of the developing sleeve 4b, its thickness is reduced by the developer coating blade 4d to a predetermined one to come into contact with the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 1 and properly rubs the peripheral surface of the photosensitive drum 1, in the development station c. By the contact of the magnetic brush with the photosensitive drum 1 as the image bearing member, an effect of scraping the transfer residual toner off the photosensitive drum 1 is attained, thus improving a recovery efficiency of the transfer residual toner. Further, by moving the peripheral surfaces of rotating the photosensitive drum 1 and the developing sleeve 4b opposite from each other, the scraping effect is further enhanced, thus allowing more efficient recovery of the transfer residual toner.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 24, line 19 and ending at page 25, line 5 to read, as follows.

--In order to keep the toner concentration of the two-component 4e in the developer container 4a within a predetermined approximate range, the following system is provided: provide: The toner concentration of the two-component developer in the developer container 4a is detected by, for example, an optical toner concentration sensor, and the toner hopper 4g is driven in response to the toner concentration information detected by the sensor, so that the toner within the toner hopper 4g is supplied to the two-component developer 4e within the developer container 4a. After being supplied to the two-component developer 4e, the toner is stirred by the stirring members 4f.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 44, line 8 and ending at page 44, line 19 to read, as follows.

--Incidentally, the polarity of DC voltage applied to the toner charging means 7 is identical to that of DC voltage applied to the charge roller 2, i.e., the polarity used for charge-treating the surface of the photosensitive drum 1. As a result, the toner charging means 7 also has the function of charge-treating the surface of the photosensitive drum 1. In the environment of the absolute humidity of 10.6 g/m<sup>3</sup>, when the DC voltage of -850 V is applied to the toner charging means 7, the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 is electrically charged charge to about -350 V...--